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enthusiasm of a people is absorbed in conquest without mercy, the genius of a George Eliot or a Browning is not highly valued.

The author assumes throughout, what L. F. Ward denies, that the "survival of the fittest (or adapted)" is equivalent to "the survival of the best." The conquering peoples have not always been the best, and when the Napoleonic spirit really dominates a nation no amount of stirpiculture can produce a Browning or a Dante.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Die Lehre von der Mortalität und Morbilität.* Anthropologisch-statistische Untersuchungen. Von HARALD WESTERGAARD. Zweite vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1901. Pp. 702.

TWENTY years have passed since the first edition of this valuable work appeared, and meantime the materials on this field have been heaped up until they are appalling in extent. The industry of the author is admirably apparent in every chapter, while his critical judgment has sifted the data and put the reader on his guard at every point.

To the student of every department of social science and practice the book is indispensable. The economist, the statesman, the legislator, the sanitarian, the student of social politics, the actuary of life-insurance companies, the administrator of schools, and the sociologist will all come to this source of information for exact and reliable measurement of the forces and tendencies with which they have to deal. It is not a work which lends itself to quotation. We must content ourselves with the table of topics: the beginnings of statistics of mortality and morbidity; modern statistics; observations; valuation of the observations; age, sex, and civil position; former and present mortality; periodical variations of mortality; still-births; mortality among children; country and race; place of residence and dwelling houses; property and social classes; life-insurance selection; officials and liberal professions; trade, transportation; primary production; industry; nutrition and mode of living; suicide and accident.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Theological and Semitic Literature for the Year 1900.* By W. MUSS-ARNOLT. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

THE interdependence of religious phenomena and theological thought on the one hand, and general social relations and sociological

theory on the other, is visualized in this compilation. Under the various titles in the field of religious history, for example, we find treatises upon material full of evidence for historical sociology and social psychology. In the departments of philosophy, psychology, and ethics we have a literature pertaining to the same problems which the philosophical sociologists are discussing. Under the head "Practical Theology and Allied Subjects" nearly all the problems of social technology are treated from an ecclesiastical and semi- or quasi-sociological standpoint. Because of this very difference of viewpoint the theologians and the sociologists need to watch each other. Possibly there are astigmatisms in the vision of each which the view of the other may help to correct. Dr. Muss-Arnolt deserves the thanks, not only of theologians, but of sociologists, for the work which this bibliography represents.

A. W. S.

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*Grundriss zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie.* Von PROFESSOR DR. J. CONRAD. Vierter Theil: Statistik. I. Theil: Die Geschichte und Theorie der Statistik. Die Bevölkerungsstatistik. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1900. Pp. 160.

THE eminent economist of Halle has published for the use of his classes an outline to take the place of dictated notes, since the process of dictation is peculiarly tedious and aggravating in this subject. For beginners in the subject of economic and social statistics such a sketch is of very great value, and the time of the teacher can be given to practical exercises on local subjects. The references to literature are sufficient for the purpose, and the materials are carefully selected. We notice with pleasure the dedication: "Seinem alten Schüler und Freunde Edmund J. James, Professor in Chicago." The author promises the concluding parts on "Economic and Culture Statistics" in the near future.

C. R. HENDERSON.